



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C. 20535

SEP 26 1997

4640

SOCIETY FOR THE PSYCHOLOGICAL
 Subject of Request: **STUDY OF SOCIAL ISSUES**

FOIPA No. 389,815 /190-HQ-1131111

Dear Requester:

Enclosed are copies of documents from FBI records. Excisions have been made to protect information exempt from disclosure pursuant to Title 5, United States Code, Section 552 (Freedom of Information Act) and/or Section 552a (Privacy Act). In addition, where excisions were made, the appropriate exempting subsections have been cited opposite the deletions. Where pages have been withheld in their entirety, a deleted page information sheet has been substituted showing the reasons or basis for the deletion. The subsections cited for withholding information from the enclosed documents are marked below:

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3) _____☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

(See Form 4-694a, enclosed, for an explanation of these exemptions.)

Pursuant to your request, 17 pages(s) were reviewed and 13 page(s) are being released.

During the review of material pertinent to the subject of your request, documents were located which

☒ originated with another Government agency(ies).

These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

☐ contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

May 30, 1946

PSYCHOLOGISTS WARN ATOM BOMB PANIC
SETS STAGE FOR WORLD VIOLENCE

1-14-43
(291,778)
1048 DMH/KDC

BY MALCOLM HOBBS

(Copyright, 1946, Overseas News Agency, Inc.)

WASHINGTON (ONA)--Germany was molded into a nation of unreasoning hysterical sub-humans by the demagogy of Adolf Hitler. An interesting survey just released by the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues points out that, unless certain steps are taken, Americans may be reduced to somewhat the same state by fears bred from the atom bomb.

This survey, prepared under the direction of Dr. David Krech of Swathmore College, makes gruesome reading. Fear breeds paralysis and a "crippling feeling of ignorance, impotence and general insecurity may result." This, in turn, can lead to a search for relief in escapist thinking. "Quack" scientists will say that the atom bomb is not really dangerous, and people will try to believe them. Wishful thinking will lead to the belief that there is a defense against atomic bombing, regardless of what the atomic scientists say. We will revel in the fact that only we have the "secret" and will feel secure in the knowledge that we are building up an ever-increasing stockpile of atom bombs.

The tragic end of such a course, it is pointed out, would be helpless inertia in reaching a mature and constructive solution of the problem at the very time a solution is most necessary and most possible.

Another alternative to immature and helpless behavior would be to become panicky and destructive. We will then accept, the survey states, "the suppression of freedom of speech, of research, and of criticism in our own country because we will have become 'spy conscious' and 'secret conscious' like the sick patient ridden by an ill-

understood fear, we
national

reats to our safety everywhere. We will
versal conscription, militarism, and
panicky and destructive thinking is just the
sets the stage for international conflict

SE 39

105-9367-1

EX-4

According to the survey, the conditions responsible for such panicky fear are: The confusing policy of "secrecy"; military control of atomic energy which emphasizes its destructive aspects; and the intense rivalries among nations for access to atomic power.

Hope is injected by the observation that, although atomic energy is developing an international fear psychology, such fear need not be necessarily bad. "Human fear releases great psychological energies," the survey say. "When the source of fear is well understood and a constructive solution is seen, these energies serve as powerful supports of well-directed efforts to overcome the danger."

In order to establish the fear which overcomes fear, the Society points out that the following things must be done:

The real danger of the atomic bomb--the possibility of its use in another war--must be made obvious to all. And it must be made plain that there is no military defense for atomic bombing.

Atomic energy must be placed under international control. The State Department's Acheson report should be adopted immediately as official U.S. policy.

Atomic bomb production must stop immediately. Such production breeds suspicion internationally and false security domestically.

On the domestic scene, civilian control of atomic energy must be instituted in order to dispel fear of its military use and to free research for peaceful development.

The positive, beneficial aspects of atomic energy must be explained and developed. "Electricity was once feared," the survey shows, "because only its destructive manifestation, lightning, was familiar."

These recommendations make up a program similar in many respects to what has been advocated by many citizen's groups and by the atomic scientists themselves. But no official action by the U.S. Government has been forthcoming on any of these provisions. The Congress has failed to grapple with the problem and gives no indication that it will. Under-Secretary of State Dean Acheson gathered together a group of experts and drafted an imaginative plan for international control; but it was tendered only for discussion and not as policy. On the basis of American insistence, the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission has repeatedly postponed meeting.

W.A. Higginbotham, chairman of the Federation of American Scientists, stated this week that there are "at least two major secret weapons in existence which scientists believe are potentially as dangerous to mankind as the atomic bomb itself." It is becoming plain that the crisis of mankind is getting sharper, the need for positive, constructive action more urgent. War has to be stopped today.

The psychological survey puts it this way: "No cannon, no airplane, no atomic bomb can declare war. Only man can do that. The atomic bomb has not plunged the world into an area of the dark and fearful unknown--man's psychology is doing that. Just as atomic fission was accomplished by cooperative physical research, the fear which it created can and must be dispelled by cooperative endeavor."

SERVICE UNIT

F-19a

SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor CCY Room 100

Subj: SOCIETY for the PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY of

SOCAL ISSUES

☐ Exact Spelling

Searchers

☒ All References

Initial AK

☐ Subversive Ref

Date 2-10

☐ Main File

☐ Restricted to Locality of

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

105-9367

102-335392-1

Society for the Psychological
Study of Social Issues

1-7-54-4847

File - 1013

Initialed

Mr. Ladd

Mr. [REDACTED]

Mr. [REDACTED]

September 18, 1947

SOCIETY FOR THE PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDIES OF SOCIAL ISSUES

An outside source advised in 1939 that the Society for the Psychological Studies of Social Issues was a group within the American Psychological Association. This source advised that the Society had recently issued a statement saying that a large number of intelligent showed a tendency to be convinced by special interest publicity and to lean toward Fascism. (61-7559-4847 p 9) (G-2 San Francisco)

During 1944, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] at Hunter College, New York, New York, was a member of the Society for the Psychological Studies of Social Issues. A confidential source advised at this time that he was also a member of the Communist Party, (Confidential source. 100-33372 serial 1 & 3)

In May, 1946, the Society for the Psychological Studies of Social Issues released a survey made under the direction of Dr. David Krech of Swathmore College. This release dealt with fears of the American people concerning the atomic bomb and said in part:

"In order to establish the fear which overcomes fear, the Society points out that the following things must be done;

"The real danger of the atomic bomb—the possibility of its use in another war—must be made obvious to all. And it must be made plain that there is no military defense for atomic bombing.

"Atomic energy must be placed under international control. The State Department's Acheson report should be adopted immediately as official U. S. policy.

"Atomic bomb production must stop immediately. Full production breeds suspicion internationally and false security domestically. 1947

"On the domestic scene, civilian control of atomic energy must be instituted in order to dispel fear of its military use and to free research for peaceful development.

"The positive, beneficial aspects of atomic energy must be explained and developed. 'Electricity was once feared,' the survey shows, 'because only its destructive manifestation, lightning, was familiar.'

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6-19-96 BY SP8/STP/STP
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"These recommendations made up a program similar in many respects to what has been advocated by many citizen's groups and by the atomic scientists themselves. But no official action by the U. S. Government has been forthcoming on any of these provisions. The Congress has failed to grapple with the problem and gives no indication that it will. Under-Secretary of State Dean Acheson gathered together a group of experts and drafted an imaginative plan for international control; but it was tendered only for discussion and not as policy. On the basis of American insistence, the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission has repeatedly postponed meeting.

"W. A. Higinbotham, Chairman of the Federation of American Scientists, stated this week that there are 'at least two major secret weapons in existence which scientists believe are potentially as dangerous to mankind as the atomic bomb itself.' It is becoming plain that the crisis of mankind is getting sharper, the need for positive, constructive action more urgent. War has to be stopped today.

"The psychological survey puts it this way: 'No cannon, no airplane, no atomic bomb can declare war. Only man can do that. The atomic bomb has not plunged the world into an area of the dark and fearful unknown--man's psychology is doing that. Just as atomic fission was accomplished by cooperative physical research, the fear which it created can and must be dispelled by cooperative endeavor.'" (105-9367-1)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 11/22/60

FROM: SAC, OKLAHOMA CITY (100-6806)

SUBJECT: SOCIETY FOR THE PSYCHOLOGICAL
STUDY OF SOCIAL ISSUES
INFORMATION CONCERNING

b7C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau and the Los Angeles Office are Photostats of a letter to this office from the Commander, 11th District, OSI, Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma, containing an attached Photostat of a letter dated 8/26/60 from [REDACTED] to the Public Relations Officer, Dyess Air Force Base, Texas. (u)

The enclosed letter from OSI referred this matter to the Oklahoma City Office for investigation in accordance with the provisions of the Delimitations Agreement and in the event no investigation conducted, requested to be advised if objection is interposed to investigation by the OSI in order to ascertain the origin, purpose and individuals responsible for the survey letter. (u)

OSI, Tinker Air Force Base, will be advised that the files of this office contain no information concerning [REDACTED] the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues or the American Psychological Association. They will be advised that the information furnished does not warrant an investigation by this office at this time and that any background investigation conducted by OSI on [REDACTED] should be cleared with the Los Angeles Office of the FBI. (u)

OSI will be advised, also, that their request for authorization to conduct investigation of the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues should be made through their headquarters office to Bureau headquarters in Washington, D. C., since such authorization would involve the relinquishment of FBI responsibility under the provisions of the Delimitations Agreement. (u)

REC-8

105-9367-3

15 NOV 25 1960

- 2 - Bureau
- 1 - Los Angeles
- 1 - Oklahoma City

JAG:dc

514 DEC 2 1960

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

4 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request.

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. The subject of your request is listed in the title only.

- ☒ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of

- ☐ For your information:

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

105-9367-Serial 3, pages 2-5

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 4/6/66

FROM : SAC, SEATTLE (32-3)

SUBJECT: THE SOCIETY FOR THE PSYCHOLOGICAL
STUDY OF SOCIAL ISSUES
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

For the Information of the Bureau there is attached a communication dated March 24, 1966, together with a press release made by the captioned organization under date of March 28, 1966. There is no information in the files of the Seattle Division which can be identified with this group. This material was furnished to [REDACTED] of the Seattle Post Intelligencer by [REDACTED] Seattle, Washington, whose letterhead indicates that he is a clinical psychologist. [REDACTED] gave the letter to [REDACTED] a columnist for the Post Intelligencer who in turn gave it to me. In view of the expressed attitude of this organization I thought the Bureau would be interested in this material.

2 - Bureau
1 - Seattle
JEM/cbf
(3)

3 - ENCLOSURE

"ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/2/94 BY SP5CJ/cw
36413)

REC 45

105-7367-4
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1 APR 7 1966



1 APR 18 1966

INT SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

The Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues

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Johns Hopkins University

VICE-PRESIDENT

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Michigan State University

SECRETARY-TREASURER

Robert Hefner
University of Michigan

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George Washington University

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Caroline Weichlein
P.O. Box 1248
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106

Phone: 313-764-2577

A press release by the Council of SPSSI--
The Society for the Psychological Study of
Social Issues

Release Date: March 28, 1966

AMERICAN INDIFFERENCE TO ATROCITIES ON OUR SIDE

The American people's feeling of sympathy for the victims of Viet Cong atrocities is natural and human. It is also one-sided. A question that concerns us as psychologists is: why have so many Americans been complacently unaware of the atrocities on our side of the conflict--or if they have been to some extent aware, why have they been only mildly disturbed? Why are they not appalled by the torturing of prisoners and of prisoners' families that has been widely practiced by our South Vietnamese allies? And by our own use of that hideous weapon, napalm?

About the facts themselves there is no question. Competent observers have described in detail the water torture, the electric-current torture, and other inquisitorial techniques that the South Vietnamese troops have frequently used in attempting to get information from prisoners and their families. (See for instance Malcolm Browne, The New Face of War, pp. 114-118.) It is reminiscent of Nineteen Eighty-Four, with men on our side playing the role of O'Brien, the scientific torturer.

As for napalm, a single description by Anthony Carthew, in the London Sun, is enough to illustrate the kind of knowledge from which most of us in the United States have successfully insulated ourselves:

"I have also seen a napalm victim. This man had caught the full ferocity of the napalm bomb's liquid fire. His body had been awash with the stuff. From his scalp to the soles of his feet, his skin was peeling as if from an obscene suntan. Yet he survived. That is, perhaps, the most horrible thing about napalm and white phosphorous: though the body is virtually drowned in flame, the victim tends to live."

Compared with this, a quick, clean assassination is merciful.

The psychological mystery of America's indifference is only deepened by the fact that our own military men have taken the position that, on balance, torture serves no military purpose. Bernard Fall, a first-rank authority on Vietnam, was amazed by our own troops' ignorance of their obligations under the Geneva Conventions on the humane treatment of prisoners, and, partly as a result of Fall's efforts, an official statement opposing torture and stressing its counter-productive character has now been distributed to our troops. The military case against it has been well stated by Anthony Eden, former British Prime Minister. In the current issue of Foreign Affairs he says:

"The United States should use its influence to the utmost with its ally to put an end to any torture of prisoners. This is not only because the practice of torture debases those who use it almost as much as it is cruel to those who suffer it; it is also not the way to get intelligence, except on the shortest view, and it may prolong the war. We must expect that the hour will come when the Viet Cong and their allies will realize that they cannot win. From that moment the temptation to surrender will grow; it could be much encouraged by the knowledge that prisoners will be fairly treated in accordance with the rules of war."

The psychological problem of our unawareness and indifference is also highlighted by the fact that the people of other countries are more aware of these cruelties than we are. It is significant that the description of napalm-burns quoted above appeared in the London-Sun rather than in an

American paper. Just as non-Germans were more familiar with the Nazi concentration camps and gas chambers than the German people were, so non-Americans are probably more familiar with American napalm and South Vietnamese torture than Americans are.

There are probably two reasons for this contrast. One is that there appears to be a kind of voluntary self-censorship by most of the American correspondents in Saigon; they apparently believe that patriotism requires them to set a limit to their reporting of facts that might seem to cast discredit on our side of the conflict. There is room for discussion as to whether they are right in their view of what patriotism requires. But be that as it may, the people of other countries are not shielded by their correspondents in the same way; on the contrary, the dramatic character of such facts ensures their wide circulation in other countries.

A more important reason for the special unawareness in American minds, probably, is our strong emotional resistance to full perception of facts that are profoundly contradictory to our conception of what America stands for. Of course we have been exposed to many small bits of the picture. On some occasions the uglier facts have broken through and have appeared in Life, CBS News, and elsewhere (usually in their more familiar, less horrifying forms, such as a woman weeping over her wounded child). The psychologically crucial question is what happens then in our minds. Tentatively the process can be described as follows: First we become acutely uncomfortable. It seems painfully incongruous that our own peaceful, humane America could be associated with this sort of thing. Then we discover some acceptable or seemingly acceptable reason for absolving ourselves from further answers. We tell ourselves, perhaps: "This is a new kind of war in which such atrocities

on both sides are inevitable." Or "the Viet Cong's atrocities are just as bad--and, because they are not friendly to Western cameramen, we don't get to see pictures of theirs." Or "this kind of thing always occurs in war; if we accept and support the war we must accept these things as part of it." Or--an uglier thought that we seldom even admit to consciousness--"since those Vietnamese are natives with yellow skins, they don't really count."

Probably each of these--except the last--contains a kernel of truth. Yet if we are honest with ourselves and ask some penetrating questions we must recognize that each contains also an element of rationalization. No one of them, for instance, justifies the fact that so few Americans have clearly asked themselves or their government: is torture (or napalm, or the indiscriminate bombing of villages) actually necessary for the efficient conduct of the war?

In fact, the question of long-run counter-productiveness is a real and urgent question with regard to napalm and the indiscriminate bombing of villages as well as with regard to torture. What is the effect of such methods on our present major effort to "win the hearts and minds of the people"? Can we succeed in winning their hearts, even by strenuous efforts at social reform, if we have first profoundly embittered them by such techniques as these? Such questions have a bearing on the wisdom of our entire policy in Vietnam, but they can also be asked, specifically and separately, about particular methods that we or our allies are now using.

No doubt the ordinary American citizen, vaguely and fragmentarily aware of the cruelties on our side, defends himself by making the vague assumption that if cruelties occur they must be necessary. The psychologically spectacular fact is that he has not had enough of the milk of human kindness--yet--to check on this assumption and try to find out whether it is actually true. According to authorities such as Fall and Eden, it very often is not.

The Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues

PRESIDENT

Jerome-D. Frank
Johns Hopkins University

March 24, 1966

VICE-PRESIDENT

Milton Rokeach
Michigan State University

Gentlemen:

SECRETARY-TREASURER

Robert Hefner
University of Michigan

The enclosed news release (release date: March 28) has been prepared by the Council of SPSSI--the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues.

GENERAL EDITOR JOURNAL OF SOCIAL ISSUES

Joshua A. Fishman
Yeshiva University

The Society is a division of the American Psychological Association. SPSSI is a national organization of psychologists concerned with the study of political and social issues from a psychological point of view. Its membership is approximately 2,000.

COUNCIL MEMBERS

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Boston University

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Theodore B. Sarbin
University of California
Berkeley

S. Stansfeld Sargent
Phoenix VA Hospital

Leonard Solomon
Boston University

Ralph K. White
George Washington University

A committee of the Council drafted this release: Jerome Frank (psychiatrist, Johns Hopkins University, present President of the Society), Herbert Kelman (Professor of Psychology, University of Michigan, past President of the Society), Milton Rokeach (Professor of Psychology, Michigan State University, President-Elect of the Society), and Ralph White (Professor of Psychology, George Washington University). Others contributed, however, so that our preference would be to have it attributed to the Council as such.

It represents the views of the Council of SPSSI--not the Society as a whole, nor the membership of the Society. Nothing is implied about agreement of the membership with the views expressed in this release.

Sincerely yours,

Jerome D. Frank, M. D., Ph.D.
President

JDF/cw

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Caroline Weichlein
P.O. Box 1248
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106

Phone: 313-764-2577

[REDACTED]
CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGIST

[REDACTED]
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, 98105

LAKEVIEW 3-2600

March 28, 1966

b7C

[REDACTED]
Seattle Post-Intelligencer
Seattle, Washington

Dear [REDACTED]

I am a local member of SPSSI. If you wish to talk with me about the statement, do call me at LA 3-2600.

Respectfully,

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/2/94 BY SP5C/bk

364137



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
AIR FORCE OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS



HQ AFOSI/SCR
500 Duncan Avenue, Room 1009
Bolling AFB DC 20332-6000

OCT 21 1997

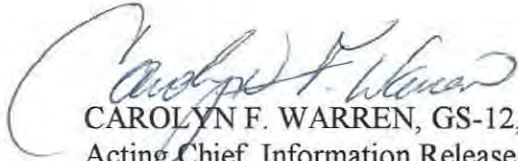
Reference your 13 July 1994, Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request to the U.S. Department of Justice. Your request, along with documents that originated with the Air Force Office of Special Investigations, was referred to us by the Justice Department on 26 September 1997. We received the documents on 30 September 1997.

We have conducted a "line-by-line" review of the documents to identify the portions that qualify for withholding under FOIA and inserted the applicable FOIA exemption in place of the deleted material. We have withheld information under exemption "b7C" that pertains to the names of former AFOSI personnel and witnesses that were withheld to protect their identity and privacy rights. Although the file is more than thirty years old the privacy interests of the persons mentioned in this file does not diminish with the passage of time. Addresses have also been taken out as they do not pertain to you. The authority for this exemption can be found in the United States Code Title 5, Section 552(b)(7)(C).

As the official responsible for the above actions, if the enclosed information does not satisfy your needs, you have the right to file an administrative appeal. Your concerns must be made within 60 days from the date of our letter. Please send your appeal to the Secretary of the Air Force through HQ AFOSI/SCR, 500 Duncan Ave, Room 1009, Bolling AFB DC 20332-6000.

Prior to referral, the FBI has taken exemption "b7C" on various portions of the document. The appropriate exemption appears next to the redacted information. Should you decide to appeal the FBI's denials, please write to the Co-Director, Office of Information and Privacy, U.S. Department of Justice, Flag Building, Suite 570, Washington DC 20530.

Sincerely

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Carolyn F. Warren".

CAROLYN F. WARREN, GS-12, DAFC
Acting Chief, Information Release Division
Communications and Information Directorate

Attachment
Copy of FBI Referred Documents,
Less Exemption

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON

Reply to
Attn. of: LLD 24-324

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL, USAF
11TH DISTRICT OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS
TINER AIR FORCE BASE, OKLAHOMA

SUBJECT: (U) Society for the Psychological Study
of Social Issues

8 NOV 1960

b7C TO: [REDACTED] FBI
Special Agent in Charge
Oklahoma City Field Office
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

b7C Dear [REDACTED] FBI

1. This district office has received a request for investigation from the Commander, Dyess AFB, Texas, predicated upon receipt of an unsolicited survey letter requesting data and documentation concerning public reaction to new missile bases.

b7C 2. A reproduction of the letter is an attachment to this correspondence. The letter is attributed to [REDACTED], Technical Services Branch, System Development Corporation (SDC), 2500 Colorado Avenue, Santa Monica, California, and is prepared on SDC stationery under date of 26 August 1960.

b7C 3. SDC is a defense contractor's facility under security cognizance of the USAF, and the facility currently holds a valid Top Secret security clearance, granted on 25 September 1957. [REDACTED] was granted a Top Secret security clearance on 25 September 1957, and was the subject of a favorable background investigation conducted by OSI in 1956.

b7C 4. [REDACTED] SDC, has advised that [REDACTED] letter was not submitted in connection with a USAF approved contract or official business of the company, but was prepared by [REDACTED] as a member of the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues (described by [REDACTED] as a division of the American Psychological Association).

b7C 5. According to [REDACTED] inquired if there were any objections to his participation in the survey and [REDACTED] voiced no objections but assumed [REDACTED] would use personal stationery or stationery of the society without involving SDC. [REDACTED] said [REDACTED]

Receipt ack by AF form 310
11-9-60

Declassified per instructions
in OSI let to Bu 12/19/77.

JSP/rjg 4/27/78

CONFIDENTIAL

NOV 9 - 1960
FBI - OKLAHOMA CITY

Handle

100-1001-2

b7C
that [redacted] had prepared some one hundred (100) letters, using SDC stationery and secretarial assistance, and that sixteen (16) of the letters had been posted through the SDC mail room before the matter came to [redacted] attention.

b7C
6. [redacted] further advised that he returned the balance of the unmailed letters to [redacted] instructed [redacted] not to use SDC stationery; and suggested that [redacted] re-write the letter so that the United States Air Force would not be mentioned.

b7C
7. The Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues has not been cited as a subversive organization in current listings compiled by competent authorities; however, the organization was named in an unidentified and undated listing of "Organizations and Publications Having Communist, Nazi, and Fascist Leanings". There are several references to a [redacted] or [redacted] in activities with subversive organizations in a report by the U. S. House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA); however, the HCUA references have not been identified as referring to the author of instant survey letter.

8. This matter is being referred to your agency for investigation in accordance with provisions of the Delimitations Agreement. It is requested that this district office be advised of your decision at the earliest practicable date. In the event you feel that the information in this case does not warrant investigation by your agency at this time, it is requested that you advise if objection is interposed to investigation by the OSI in order to provide the requesting USAF commander with information concerning the origin, purpose, and individuals responsible for the survey letter.

9. This letter is classified CONFIDENTIAL by authority of AFR 205-1 to protect counterintelligence investigative information, the unauthorized disclosure of which could be prejudicial to the defense interests of the nation.

Very truly yours,

b7C [redacted]

1 atch
As shown

Copies to: DIR OSI (AFCSI-60 24-7591)
Det 1110



SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

2900 COLORADO AVENUE • SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA

26 August, 1960

L-9516

Public Relations Officer
Dyess Air Force Base,
Texas

Dear Sir:

I am a member of a research group sponsored by a division of the American Psychological Association, and also a Human Factors Scientist working for the United States Air Force.

We are engaged in a research project studying some effects of the missile age on the general population. What we are trying to study is the impact on the attitudes and feelings of some of our communities on aspects of the space program.

In trying to collect such information it has been suggested that towns in areas where new missile bases are programmed might have had publicity in connection with such plans and that the Air Force would have participated in such publicity. In view of the fact that a base is programmed for your area, we are contacting you.

Specifically, we are interested in finding out if there has been some public reaction, (positive or negative) to new missile bases, if the Air Force has undertaken to provide orientation and information to the community, and if the results of such efforts can be determined, particularly where positive reactions have occurred. We would appreciate any written information such as pamphlets, handouts, copies of newspaper articles, Chamber of Commerce or Air Force releases, or any other documented material that is newsworthy.

Our deadline for collecting such information is late September, and anything you might be able to supply us would certainly be of value. If

COPY

Public Relations Officer

-2-

26 August, 1960
L-9716

anonymity of source is desired, please indicate, and identifying names and addresses will be deleted from any future research report on the topic.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

C
O
P
Y

P.S. We are not particularly interested in classified information, but this organization is a cleared facility, and I hold a USAF Top Secret clearance as of 5 December 1956.

If any material is available, send to:

Technical Services Branch
System Development Corporation
2700 Colorado Avenue
Santa Monica, California

(Mark "Personal - Unclassified" if appropriate.)

b7

b7c

b7